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APPLICATION NO. F		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR Makoto Tomioka	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 010680	CONFIRMATION NO. 9414
09/893,677	393,677 06/29/2001				
38834	7590	08/25/2004		EXAMINER	
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW				CATHEY II, PATRICK H	
SUITE 700				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHING	TON, DC	20036		2613	
				DATE MAILED: 08/25/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/893,677	TOMIOKA ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Patrick H. Cathey II	2613					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a y within the statutory minimum of thi will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOIs, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on							
	action is non-final.						
· · ·							
closed in accordance with the practice under E	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the application							
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers		·					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•					
12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. △ Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.						
Certified copies of the priority document Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau	rity documents have beer						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)	_						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)					
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)					

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Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: Lines 5-6 of Claim 1 need to be reworded in order to provide adequate explanation of the process you wish to describe more clearly. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim's 1, 6, 9-11, 14, 15, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Igarashi (US 5,902,232).

As for Claim's 1 and 17, Igarashi (US 5,902,232) teaches a non-flexible endoscope for front-end insertion and a camera head that includes an objective optical system, a relay optical system, an imaging optical system and a solid-state image pickup device. Igarashi (US 5,902,232) also teaches the front-end insertion section with a camera head being able to be detached and replaceable in the region on the relay optical system (Column 8, lines 13-67; see also Figures 3 and 12).

As for Claim's 6, 10 and 11, Igarashi (US 5,902,232) teaches a non-flexible endoscope with a camera head including a visual field mask that is constructed to be moved in a focusing operation within part of the relay optical system. Igarashi (US 5,902,232) also teaches that this field mask can be placed in either the rear lens

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component or the front lens component. If at the front lens component it would be able to be placed at the front focal point of the front lens component (Column 16, lines 28-33 and 60-63; Column 23, lines 38-49).

As for Claim's 9 and 14, Igarashi (US 5,902,232) teaches an optical system consisting of a single negative lens and a single positive lens. Igarashi (US 5,902,232) also teaches adding an additional negative or positive power to the lens. He also teaches that it would be alright to use a cemented lens component for the intended correction as well (Column 43, lines 22-33).

As for Claim 15, Igarashi (US 5,902,232) teaches an effective diameter of the lens element to be 7.4 mm which shows that the outer diameter of the front-end insertion section must be at least 6 mm (Column 48, Embodiment 24, line 52).

As for Claim 18, Igarashi (US 5,902,232) teaches the rays nearly being in parallel with one another between the front-end insertion section and the image pickup device (Column 18, lines 20-27).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Igarashi (US 5,902,232) in view of Igarashi (US 5,954,634).

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Igarashi (US 5,902,232) teaches the movements of a visual field mask and the imaging optical system for a focusing operation, but he fails to teach the movements of the imaging sensor. Although Igarashi (US 5,902,232) fails to teach this, Igarashi (US 5,954,634) does (Column 4, lines 57-67). Since the difference between integrating the imaging sensor with the movements of the visual field mask and the optical system could just be the difference of focusing or magnification it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill that the separate or integrated imaging sensor would achieve the same results.

Claim's 3-5, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Igarashi (US 5,902,232) in view of Igarashi (US 5,954,634) and in further view of Takahashi et al. (US 5,588,948).

Many of the limitations are stated in the above rejections. Although Igarashi (US 5,902,232) and Igarashi (US 5,954,634) fail to teach the position of the view field mask and the imaging senor being moved vertically with respect to the optical axis to allow focusing on the center of the image, Takahashi et al. does (Column 2, lines 42-55; Column 5, lines 46-55). Takahashi shows both the view field mask and the imaging sensor moving along the vertical axis. He also shows that they can rotate with respect to the camera head. Since it is well known that moving the view field mask or imaging sensor along the vertical axis will re-center the image according to where the view field mask or imaging sensor is on the respective vertical axis it would have been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill to center the image by moving the view field mask or imaging

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sensor vertically.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Patrick H. Cathey II whose telephone number is (703)

305-4909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 to 5:00 (Every other

friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (703) 503-4856. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Patrick H. Cathey II

Examiner

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PHC

CHRIS KELLEY

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600